California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Division of Juvenile Justice



Spring 2011 Juvenile Population Projections

Juvenile Facility and Parole Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2014-15

Prepared by the Office of Research

Juvenile Research Branch

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Spring 2011 Population Projections for the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is a summary of juvenile facility and parole population assumptions and projections for fiscal years (FY) 2010-11 through 2014-15. The projections are based on current data, existing laws and regulations, and include only legislation, programs, propositions, and policy changes signed prior to December 31, 2010 (the start date for the projection process).

The total facility population was 1,262 on December 31, 2010. This is 16.0 percent (241) lower than the actual population on December 31, 2009. This population total compares to a decline of 13.3 percent (231) seen from December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2009.

The total parole population (both California and out-of-state supervision) was 1,534 on December 31, 2010. This is 11.4 percent (198) lower than the actual population on December 31, 2009. This population total compares to a decline of 16.7 percent (346) seen from December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2009.

Current facility population projections differ from the Fall 2010 Juvenile Population Projections (Fall Projections) due to fewer M & E cases, fewer returns, lower time adds, and lower length of stay (LOS). This trend is expected to continue through June 30, 2015. The juvenile facility population is projected to be 1,184 (1,148 males and 36 females) on June 30, 2011, and it is 94 fewer than projected in the Fall Projections. The facility population is projected to decrease to 1,143 (1,114 males and 29 females) during the following year, and is expected to continue decreasing to 1,058 (1,032 males and 26 females) by June 30, 2015.

Current parole population projections differ from the Fall Projections due to no new releases to parole as a result of AB 1628. This trend is expected to continue through June 30, 2015. The parole population (both California and out-of-state supervision) on June 30, 2011 is projected to be 1,346 (1,257 males and 89 females), 161 lower than projected in the Fall Projections. The parole population is projected to decrease during the following year to 1,038 (975 males and 63 females), and is expected be 278 (259 males and 19 females) by June 30, 2015.



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Juvenile Facility and Parole Population Projections for Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2014-15

INTRODUCTION

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is required to submit a budget semi-annually to the Department of Finance (DOF). The initial budget is developed in the fall and presented by the Governor in January for the next fiscal year. This budget is based on projections of juvenile facility and parole populations developed within the CDCR's Office of Research. This is followed by a revised budget created in the spring and presented as an adjustment to the original budget.

Population projections, critical for these budgeting processes, are also used for strategic planning, program planning, the development of annual operating budgets, and the capital outlay program. Projections of CDCR's juvenile facility and parole populations are developed twice a year, in the spring and the fall. Input from major stakeholders inside and outside the Department is required in order to discuss and recommend population projection assumptions and their impact on the final projections.

The Spring 2011 Population Projections (Spring Projections) are based on the most current data available and follow only existing law and regulations. Included is the impact on the projections resulting from the enactment of Senate Bill (SB) 81 and Assembly Bill (AB) 191, which restrict juvenile court admissions to cases committed for Welfare & Institutions Code (W&IC) § 707(b) offenses or non-707 (b) sex offenses (Penal Code [PC] § 290). The Spring projections also include AB 1628, which sends juveniles to county probation instead of parole.

METHODOLOGY

CDCR's juvenile facility and parole population projections are developed using a computer simulation model. Generally, this type of model is used to mimic or simulate the activity of a system with the aid of a computer. In the model (often referred to as a stochastic entity simulation model) juveniles progress through the facility and parole system individually using a collection of probabilistic assumptions. Because random numbers are a critical part of computer simulation, this type of model has also been referred to as a Monte Carlo simulation model.

The juvenile simulation model requires more than 100 different input variables for each gender type and are designed to describe activity central to the critical components of the juvenile facility and parole system. Some of those variables include age, admission type, commitment type, commitment offense, court-imposed sentence, parole consideration date, facility length of stay (LOS), time adds and cuts, jail credits, offense category, parole LOS, and parole violation rates.

The juvenile projection model has two major components. One component simulates the release from a facility (and from parole) for the populations at the start of the projection period. For example, determining the release time of a juvenile case from a facility, its current parole consideration date, probability of future time adds and cuts, and their time until jurisdiction termination are all taken into consideration.

The second component of the projection model simulates the intake and release of future juvenile facility admissions. The number of first admissions is projected independently from the model. For example, future juvenile court first admissions are projected using DOF population forecasts for the State youth population, ages 12 to 17 years. These projections are then entered into the model as an input variable and subsequent juvenile movements through the facility and parole system progress from there.

Historical data are used for determining assumptions necessary to project future juvenile facility and parole populations. For the Spring Projections, calendar year (CY) 2010 decisions regarding parole consideration dates and time adds and cuts were assumed to remain the same for future juveniles. The projection model can take into consideration future changes in law and policy any time during the projection period. However, as with any projection model, these changes and their estimated impact must be known at the start of the projection process.

PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

Specific assumptions regarding the major factors affecting the juvenile populations - enacted laws, first admissions, "M" and "E" case admissions, parole violator admissions, facility LOS, and parole LOS - are discussed below:

Enacted Laws with Population Impact

Chapter 729, Statutes of 2010, (AB 1628, Blumenfield). Effective January 19, 2011, transfers youth parole supervisorial responsibility to county probation. It will impact DJJ directly by eliminating its parole population.

Chapter 175, Statutes of 2007, (SB 81, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) and Chapter 257, Statutes of 2007, (AB 191, Committee on Budget). Effective September 1, 2007, juvenile court commitments are restricted to cases committed for specified (violent) offenses listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of the W&IC, or for specified non-707(b) sex offenses (PC § 290). The impact was and is estimated to be 240 fewer juvenile court first admissions per year. It is assumed that any remaining non-707(b) youth (excluding sex offenders) who were in a juvenile facility on September 1, 2007, will complete their facility time, be released to parole for 15 days, and then discharged (returned to their county of commitment). Non-§ 707(b) cases who were on parole on September 1, 2007 (excluding sex offenders) will discharge once they have completed their parole time.

Proposition 21, Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Preventive Act (effective March 7, 2000). It is unknown what impact this initiative has on the juvenile facility population. However, since these projections reflect facility population and movement trends through December 31, 2010, initiative impact is now included. As of December 31, 2010, of those we can identify, there were 260 first admission cases in the facility population which were Proposition 21 cases (i.e., cases committed for gang-related offenses for which counties are not billed).

Chapter 6, Statutes of 1996, (SB 681, Hurtt). Effective January 1, 1997, counties are required to pay the State for each juvenile court commitment pursuant to a scale based on commitment offense. Commitment offenses are categorized according to seriousness: Category I, most serious to Category VII, least serious. Counties pay 50 percent of the per capita facility cost for offense Category V juvenile court commitments, 75 percent for Category VI commitments, and 100 percent for Category VII commitments. For all other commitments, counties currently pay the State \$212 per month for the time spent in a facility. The rate prior to sliding scale for all commitment types was \$25 per month.

Chapter 195, Statutes of 1996, (AB 3369, Bordonaro). Effective July 22, 1996, Reduces the age limit for authorizing a transfer of a person to the California Youth Authority (CYA) by the Director of the California Department of Corrections (CDC) to under 18 years, and requires the transfer to terminate in specified situations.

Juvenile Court First Admissions

For the projection of juvenile court first admissions, a historical base of juvenile court first admissions since July 1995 was examined along with rates based upon DOF's population estimates youth State for aged 12 to 17 Beginning in FY 1996-97, the level of admissions dropped, primarily due to the enactment of SB 681 (the "Sliding Scale" legislation). As a result actual admissions dropped from 2,878 in FY 1995-96 to 1,916 in FY 1997-98. As noted in Table 1, juvenile court first admissions continued to drop well after the implementation of SB 681 potentiality due to declining juvenile felony arrests. As of FY 2007-08 the most recent decreases were primarily due to SB 81. Actual juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning with FY 1995-96 are shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Juvenile Court First Admissions

Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Admission Rate
1995-96	2,878	104.2
1996-97	2,301	81.5
1997-98	1,916	66.6
1998-99	2,026	69.5
1999-00	1,907	64.5
2000-01	1,676	55.4
2001-02	1,389	44.5

2002-03	1,236	38.3
2003-04	1,075	32.4
2004-05	769	22.7
2005-06	711	20.8
2006-07	579	16.3
2007-08	386	10.9
2008-09	371	10.5
2009-10	341	9.8
CY 2010	338	9.8

Also shown in Table 1, the admission rate, juvenile court first admissions per 100,000 State population aged 12 to 17 years, dropped beginning in FY 1996-97 as a result of the "Sliding Scale" legislation. The actual admission rate for FY 1995-96, prior to the "Sliding Scale" legislation was 104.2, compared to 81.5 for FY 1996-97, and 66.6 for FY 1997-98. The juvenile court admission rate for CY 2010 and FY 2009-10 was 9.8.

As shown on Table 2, the admission rate for those impacted by SB 81 has been declining since FY 1998-99 and has averaged approximately 10 since FY 2006-07.

Table 2: Juvenile Court First Admissions Impacted by SB 81

	M	ale	Fer	male		
Fiscal Year	W&IC 707(b)	Non- 707(b) Sex Off.	W&IC 707(b)	Non- 707(b) Sex Off.	Total	Rate
1998-99	627	81	35	0	743	25.5
1999-00	544	110	38	0	692	23.4
2000-01	513	94	25	1	633	20.9
2001-02	516	97	25	0	638	20.5
2002-03	434	90	30	1	555	17.2
2003-04	455	84	33	1	573	17.3
2004-05	362	47	15	0	424	12.5
2005-06	326	45	21	0	392	11.5
2006-07	296	39	10	0	345	10.0
2007-08	303	26	14	1	344	9.7
2008-09	353	0	18	0	371	10.5
2009-10	328	0	13	0	341	9.8
CY 2010	327	0	11	0	338	9.8

Juvenile court first admissions are projected to stabilize at the CY 2010 rate of 9.8 for W&IC § 707(b)/sex offender (PC § 290) admissions as shown in Table 2, the same as projected in the Fall Projections.

Annual juvenile court first admissions are projected to decrease as in the Fall Projections based on an expected decline in the State's youth population, from 335 down to 325 admissions as shown in Table 3 on the following page:

Table 3: Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions

Fiscal Year	Fall 2010	Spring 2011
2010-11	335	335
2011-12	330	330
2012-13	325	325
2013-14	325	325
2014-15	325	325

During CY 2010 the percent of juvenile court first admissions with violent commitment offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping decreased 1.2 percent. The Spring Projections assumes 95.9 percent of future admissions will have a violent (or sex) primary commitment offense, based on CY 2010 commitment offense trends for W&IC § 707(b)/sex offender (PC § 290) admissions, as shown in Table 4:

Table 4: Percent of Admissions by Primary Commitment Offense

Fiscal Year	Violent & Sex	Property	Drug	Other
1998-99	54.2	31.0	7.1	7.7
1999-00	53.0	33.7	6.4	6.9
2000-01	51.8	33.9	5.9	8.5
2001-02	56.3	30.8	5.0	7.9
2002-03	56.9	27.9	6.0	9.2
2003-04	61.8	25.1	4.4	8.7
2004-05	64.7	21.8	3.1	10.4
2005-06	64.8	21.7	4.4	9.1
2006-07	71.2	17.8	3.1	7.9
2007-08	88.9	7.2	1.3	2.6
	W&IC 7	707(b)/Sex Offe	enders	
2007-08	95.0	3.8	0.3	0.9
2008-09	96.5	3.2	0.0	0.3
2009-10	97.1	2.6	0.3	0.0
CY 2010	95.9	3.8	0.3	0.0

Criminal Court First Admissions

Criminal court first admissions are juveniles committed to DJJ from adult criminal court. Prior to FY 1995-96, the number of annual criminal court first admissions fluctuated between 161 and 218 during FY 1986-87 through FY 1994-95. However, due to legislation enacted during 1994, prohibiting juvenile commitments from criminal court for certain types of cases, admissions dropped to 92 during FY 1995-96 and have continued to decrease since. Criminal court admissions dropped from 97 in FY 1996-97 to 3 by CY 2010. Future criminal court first admissions are projected to stabilize at five admissions, annually, beginning in FY 2010-11, similar to the Fall Projections.

"M" and "E" Case Admissions

"M" and "E" case admissions are juveniles sentence to the adult institution but housed in juvenile facilities. "E" case admissions are juveniles admitted to DJJ under an agreement between the juvenile and adult divisions which became effective July 1, 2004. "M" case admissions are juveniles court-ordered to DJJ. This provision has been in effect since 1984, but the enactment of AB 3369 effective July 22, 1996, limited "M" case admissions to cases under 18 years of age. Prior to the enactment of AB 3369, the number of "M" case admissions under age 18 had gradually increased, while those 18 years of age and older slowly decreased, as shown below in Table 5:

Table 5: Age at Admission for "M" Case Admissions

Fiscal Year	Under Age 18	18 and Over	Total
1993-94	158	700	858
1994-95	142	719	861
1995-96	205	551	756
1996-97	203	123	326
1997-98	143	0	143
1998-99	117	0	117
1999-00	88	0	88
2000-01	76	0	76
2001-02	59	0	59
2002-03	66	0	66
2003-04	65	0	65
2004-05	60	0	60
2005-06	87	0	87
2006-07	76	0	76
2007-08	105	0	105
2008-09	146	0	146
2009-10	158	0	158
CY 2010	129	0	129

"M" case and "E" case admissions over age 17.5 years are restricted to those with earliest possible release dates prior to age 21. "M" and "E" case admissions are no longer the responsibility of the DJJ once they are eligible for parole, or reach age 18 and are not eligible for camp. All "M" case and "E" case admissions are transferred to the Division of Adult Institutions after completion of their confinement time.

Future "M" case admissions are projected to stabilize at 129, annually, by FY 2014-15, 130 lower than the 159 admissions assumed in the Fall Projections. The number of "E" cases in juvenile facilities is projected to stabilize at 92, 9 lower than 101 assumed in the Fall Projections.

Parole Violator Admissions

In FY 1999-00 there were 1,052 parole violator admissions (including recommitments) compared to 348 in CY 2010. Table 6 displays changes in parole violator admissions (including W&IC § 707(b)/sex offender (PC § 290 cases) compared to the parole average daily population (ADP).

Table 6: Parole Violator Admissions Compared to Parole ADP

			<u> </u>
Fiscal Year	Admissions	Parole ADP	Parole Violator Admissions/ADP
1999-00	1,052	4,721	22.3
2000-01	1,016	4,291	23.7
2001-02	886	4,052	21.9
2002-03	926	3,950	23.4
2003-04	795	3,884	20.5
2004-05	906	3,739	24.2
2005-06	775	3,246	23.9
2006-07	579	2,841	20.4
2007-08	349	2,348	14.9
W	&IC 707(b)/Sex	Offenders	(PC 290)
2006-07	398	2,141	18.6
2007-08	310	1,951	15.9
2008-09	344	1,842	18.7
2009-10	361	1,676	21.5
CY 2010	348	1,593	21.8

The Spring Projections assume parole violator admissions will be lower than the Fall Projections beginning FY 2010-11 due to AB 1628. Annual parole violator admissions are projected to drop from 305 during FY 2010-11 to 39 by FY 2014-15. The Fall Projections also assumed a drop, from 299 down to 264 for the same time period as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Projected Parole Violator Admissions

Fiscal Year	Fall 2010	Spring 2011
2010-11	299	305
2011-12	268	205
2012-13	244	112
2013-14	253	65
2014-15	264	39

Facility LOS for Juvenile Cases

The LOS for juvenile cases is based on the anticipated LOS as reflected in initial parole consideration dates (PCDs), the net effect of time adds and cuts, and the impact of any law/policy changes. The DJJ staff have been assigning initial PCDs since November 2002 and making time add and time cut decisions since January 2004; the Board of Parole Hearings continues to make decisions regarding parole release and parole revocation.

Beginning in FY 2002-03, changes in facility LOS for first releases were driven by higher time adds, as shown in Table 8. Prior to FY 2002-03, facility LOS for first releases to parole increased steadily from an average of 27.0 in FY 1995-96 to 35.9 months in FY 2001-02. The facility LOS increases were due to increases in both PCDs and time adds.

Table 8: Average Facility LOS for Juvenile First Releases to Parole

Fiscal Year of Release	PCD	Time Adds	Time Cuts	Length of Stay
1996-97	23.6	5.6	-2.3	26.9
1997-98	25.7	7.4	-2.0	31.1
1998-99	27.2	8.7	-1.6	34.3
1999-00	27.1	8.8	-1.7	34.2
2000-01	26.4	9.8	-1.3	34.9
2001-02	27.4	9.6	-1.1	35.9
2002-03	26.7	10.0	-1.0	35.7
2003-04	24.5	10.5	-1.0	34.0
2004-05	24.0	10.3	-1.3	33.0
2005-06	23.9	12.5	-1.5	34.9
2006-07	22.6	11.9	-1.5	33.0
2007-08	22.2	12.7	-1.4	33.3
2008-09	24.2	15.0	-1.6	37.6
2009-10	27.1	12.6	-3.1	36.6
CY 2010	28.4	11.3	-3.5	36.2

The average LOS is estimated to be lower due to fewer time adds. By FY 2014-15 facility LOS for first releases is estimated to average 30.4 months for males, 27.0 months for females, and 30.3 months for both. This is lower than the 36.2 month average for CY 2010 shown in Table 8. The Fall Projections assumed facility LOS would average 32.6 months for males, 27.5 months for females, and 32.4 for both by FY 2014-15.

For all releases, facility LOS is estimated to average 24.3 months for males, 21.6 months for females, and 24.2 months for both by FY 2014-15. The Fall Projections assumed facility LOS would average 32.6 months for males, 27.5 months for females, and 32.4 for both by FY 2014-15.

PCD and net time add/cut decisions were assumed to stabilize at the CY 2010 level for both future first admissions and parole violator admissions. Overall PCDs for future first admissions will average 30.5 months. PCDs for future parole violator admissions are estimated to average 7.7 months, the same as in the Fall Projections. The net of time adds/cuts for a first admission is expected to average around 0.3 months per youth per year compared to the 0.8 month average assumed in the Fall Projections. For parole violator admissions, the net of time adds/cuts is expected to average -4.1 months per youth per year compared to the -4.2 month average assumed in the Fall Projections.

Facility LOS for "M" Cases

For the last 13 years, facility LOS for "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12.0 and 21.1 months:

Table 9: Average Facility LOS for "M" Case Releases

Fiscal Year	Length of
of Release	Stay
1996-97	21.1
1997-98	13.5
1998-99	12.0
1999-00	14.3
2000-01	16.4
2001-02	13.4
2002-03	16.0
2003-04	15.2
2004-05	16.4
2005-06	13.9
2006-07	15.5
2007-08	13.8
2008-09	13.1
2009-10	13.1
CY 2010	13.4

Prior to FY 1997-98, increases in "M" case facility LOS were driven by an increase in youth admitted for violent offenses. The facility LOS for "M" cases dropped beginning in FY 1997-98 due to the enactment of AB 3369 which restricted the maximum age of "M" case admissions to 18 years and jurisdiction to age 21. Facility LOS for future "M" case releases is projected to continue to be at a lower level, approaching an average of 12 months. If "M" cases do not transfer early (to the Division of Adult Institutions) for program or disciplinary reasons, they will transfer at their Earliest Possible Release Date (EPRD) if it is prior to age 21. They will transfer at age 18 if their EPRD is not prior to age 21, or if they are not eligible for camp.

Parole LOS

The average LOS on parole for juveniles has increased gradually from 17.1 months in FY 1992-93 to 24 months for FY 2009-10 parole departures. For FY 2007-08 and FY 2008-09 parole departures, the average LOS dropped to around 22 months due to non-707(b) cases being released to parole for only 15 days, as shown in Table 10 on the following page.

Table 10: Average Parole LOS

Fiscal Year	Departures	LOS
1992-93	3,185	17.1
1993-94	3,346	17.2
1994-95	3,408	17.4
1995-96	3,082	18.5
1996-97	3,200	18.5
1997-98	3,327	18.8
1998-99	3,143	19.4
1999-00	3,176	20.5
2000-01	2,837	20.6
2001-02	2,678	21.2
2002-03	2,642	19.8
2003-04	2,493	19.8
2004-05	2,482	20.4
2005-06	2,040	21.1
2006-07	1,793	23.8
2007-08	1,624	22.0
2008-09	1,359	22.5
2009-10	1,145	24.0
CY 2010	1,171	23.1

The increases in parole LOS beginning in FY 1992-93 were due, in part, to early parole intervention efforts for parolees committing less serious parole violations. These efforts included electronic monitoring and relapse prevention programs in lieu of revocation. The increases in parole LOS were also due to a continuing increase in the percentage of violent cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available (i.e., more cases with jurisdiction to age 25 instead of 21).

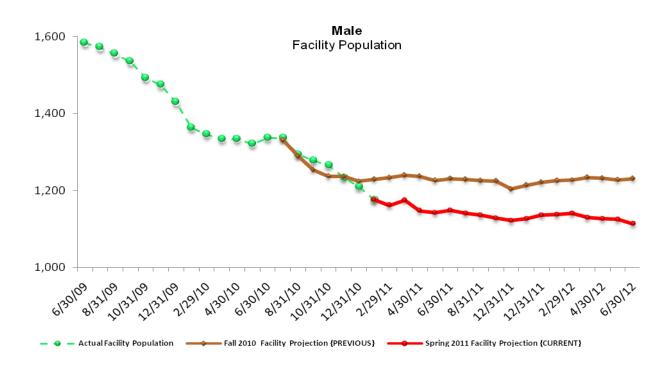
Since future releases will be going to county probation instead of parole beginning January 19, 2011 (due to AB 1628), the current parole population will decline until every youth on parole completes their parole time. LOS will consist primarily of cases who have jurisdiction to age 25 (due to SB 81) and the average parole time is expected to be 23.1 months for both male and female FY 2010-11 departures, increasing to 44.5 months by 2014-15.

MALE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Prior to FY 1996-97, the male facility population increased for several years by an average of 3.8 percent annually. From June 30, 1993 through June 30, 1996, the population went from 8,387 up to 9,732. This increase was due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions. Juvenile cases in the population dropped during FY 1996-97 by 206 while the number of "M" cases dropped by 1,046. This decrease appears to be driven by the enactment of both the "Sliding Scale" legislation and the "M" case legislation (AB 3369). The facilities' population decline has continued from 2,758 on June 30, 2006 to 1,262 on December 31, 2010.

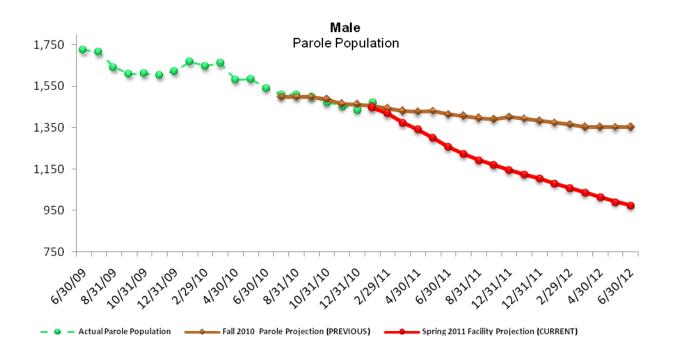
The total male facility population is projected to continue to drop during FY 2010-11, down to 1,148 by June 30, 2011. This population will gradually decrease after June 30, 2011 to 1,032 by June 30, 2015 (Table A, page 15), lower than the 1,193 projected in the Fall Projections, due to fewer "M" and "E" cases and lower facility LOS.

The male facility population and population projections for Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 from June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2012 are shown in the chart below.



The male in-state parole population is projected to decrease from 1,233 on June 30, 2011 to 254 by June 30, 2015 (Table B, page 16).

The male parole population and population projections for Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 from June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2012 are shown in the following chart.



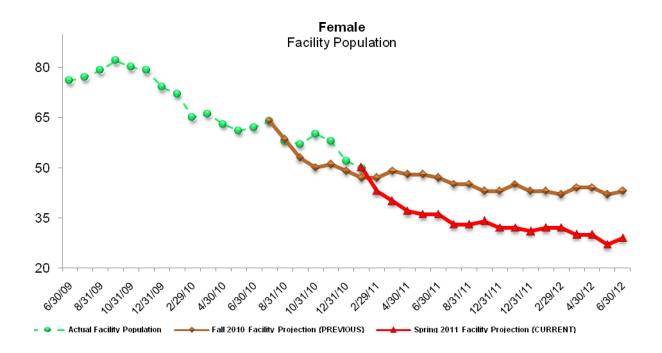
FEMALE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Prior to FY 1996-97, the female facility population increased for several years, from 286 on June 30, 1993 to 382 on June 30, 1996. This increase was due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions (of which violent offenses represented the majority). The female facility population during FY 1996-97 decreased by 72, down to 310 by June 30, 1997. Juvenile cases in the population dropped by 33 while the number of "M" cases dropped by 39. This decrease appears to have been driven by the enactment of both the "Sliding Scale" legislation and the "M" case legislation (AB 3369).

After June 30, 1997, the female facility population increased gradually reaching 331 by June 30, 2000. During FY 2000-01, the female population remained stable; the population has dropped gradually since then down to 129 on December 31, 2006 and to 52 on December 31, 2010.

The total female facility population is projected to continue to drop during FY 2010-11, down to 36 by June 30, 2011. This population will gradually decrease after June 30, 2011 down to 26 by June 30, 2015 (Table C, page 17), lower than the 31 projected in the Fall Projections, due to lower facility LOS and fewer parole violators.

The female facility population and population projections for Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 from June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2012 are shown in the following chart.



The female in-state parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period from 88 on June 30, 2011, down to 18 by June 30, 2015 (Table D, page 18). The parole population projections are lower than the Fall Projections due to fewer cases received on parole.

The female parole population and population projections for Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 from June 30, 2009 through June 30, 2012 are shown in the chart below.

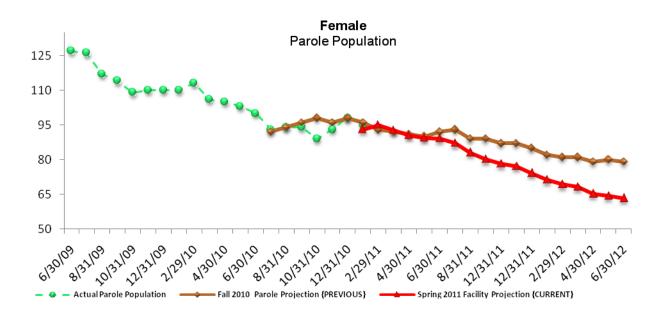


Table A
Projected Facility Population
Fiscal Years 2010-11 Through 2014-15

Males

	Actual					Projected					
	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	, 12-13	13-14	14-15	
Institution Population at											
Beginning of Fiscal Year											
Juvenile Cases	2,887	2,545	2,131	1,508	1,256	1,060	925	896	896	851	
"M" Cases	79	95	90	108	153	161	133	128	119	115	
Total	2,966	2,640	2,221	1,616	1,409	1,221	1,058	1,024	1,015	966	
Admissions											
First Admissions											
Juvenile Court	674	550	366	353	328	325	320	315	315	315	
Criminal Court	1	9	5	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	
Parole Violators	736	548	336	331	340	291	198	108	63	37	
"M" Cases	84	72	104	137	155	127	127	127	127	127	
Probation returns	0	0	0	0	0	3	29	38	50	57	
Total	1,495	1,179	811	822	825	751	679	593	560	541	
Departures											
Releases to Parole	1,400	1,189	1,016	748	774	540	241	127	70	43	
Probation Releases	0	0	0	0	0	169	298	287	349	322	
Probation Re-releases	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	29	39	49	
DJJ Discharges	353	332	314	189	92	50	27	23	20	20	
"M" Cases	68	77	86	92	147	155	132	136	131	131	
Total	1,821	1,598	1,416	1,029	1,013	914	713	602	609	565	
Institution Population at											
End of Fiscal Year											
Juvenile Cases	2,545	2,131	1,508	1,256	1,060	925	896	896	851	831	
"M" Cases*	95	90	108	153	161	133	128	119	115	111	
Total	2,640	2,221	1,616	1,409	1,221	1,058	1,024	1,015	966	942	
"E" Cases*	92	131	171	144	116	90	90	90	90	90	
Total with "E" Cases	2,732	2,352	1,787	1,553	1,337	1,148	1,114	1,105	1,056	1,032	
Contract Cases**	26	26	21	30	0						
Total Population	2,758	2,378	1,808	1,583	1,337	1,148	1,114	1,105	1,056	1,032	
Length of Stay at Release											
Juvenile Cases											
All Releases	22.9	22.1	22.9	25.8	22.3	22.7	19.2	21.8	25.1	24.3	
First Releases	34.8	32.9	33.1	37.2	36.2	38.0	32.3	31.9	32.0	30.4	
"M" Cases											
All Releases	13.9	15.6	13.8	13.2	12.9	12.1	11.4	11.9	12.3	11.6	

^{*}Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

^{**}Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Table B
Projected Parole Population
Fiscal Years 2010-11 Through 2014-15

Males

	Actual				Projected					
	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
Total Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year	3,474	3,011	2,602	2,173	1,724	1,540	1,257	975	688	464
Received on Parole	1,459	1,269	1,108	834	949	540	241	127	70	43
Departures from Parole	1,922	1,678	1,537	1,283	1,133	823	523	414	294	248
Parole Revocations	795	600	369	452	492	291	198	108	63	37
Discharges	1,127	1,078	1,168	831	641	532	325	306	231	211
In-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year	2,921	2,527	2,124	1,678	1,500	1,233	956	675	455	254
Out-of-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year Total Parole Population at	90	75	49	46	40	24	19	13	9	5
End of Fiscal Year	3,011	2,602	2,173	1,724	1,540	1,257	975	688	464	259
Length of Stay										
All Departures	20.7	23.3	21.7	22.5	23.6	23.0	25.4	30.5	37.6	43.8

Table C
Projected Facility Population
Fiscal Years 2010-11 Through 2014-15

Females

	Actual					Projected					
	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	
Institution Population at											
Beginning of Fiscal Year											
Juvenile Cases	143	126	133	84	64	54	33	25	24	23	
"M" Cases	3	1	3	3	10	6	1	2	2	2	
Total	146	127	136	87	74	60	34	27	26	25	
Admissions											
First Admissions											
Juvenile Court	37	29	20	18	13	10	10	10	10	10	
Criminal Court	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Parole Violators	39	31	13	13	21	14	7	4	2	2	
Probation returns	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
"M" Cases	3	4	1	9	3	2	2	2	2	2	
Total	79	64	34	40	38	26	20	17	15	15	
Departures											
Releases to Parole	83	45	64	42	43	35	8	4	2	2	
Probation Releases	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	9	9	10	
Probation Re-releases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
DJJ Discharges	10	8	18	9	2	5	3	2	2	1	
"M" Cases	5	2	1	2	7	7	1	2	2	2	
Total	98	55	83	53	52	52	27	18	16	16	
Institution Population at											
End of Fiscal Year											
Juvenile Cases	126	133	84	64	54	33	25	24	23	22	
"M" Cases*	1	3	3	10	6	1	2	2	2	2	
Total	127	136	87	74	60	34	27	26	25	24	
"E" Cases*	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total with "E" Cases	129	138	89	76	62	36	29	28	27	26	
Contract Cases**											
Total Population	129	138	89	76	62	36	29	28	27	26	
Length of Stay at Release											
Juvenile Cases											
All Releases	21.1	22.5	28.8	29.5	23.6	21.3	20.9	19.8	24.3	21.6	
First Releases	35.0	34.2	35.9	39.4	38.2	33.8	30.6	29.1	31.2	27.0	
"M" Cases											
All Releases	14.1	9.5	10.6	9.7	17.7	12.3	4.8	7.2	6.8	6.9	

^{*}Criminal court commitments housed in juvenile facilities.

^{**}Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Table D Projected Parole Population Fiscal Years 2010-11 Through 2014-15

Females

	Actual				Projected					
	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
Total Parole Population at										
·	282	248	180	150	127	100	89	63	49	20
Beginning of Fiscal Year	202	240	160	158	127	100	69	63	49	38
Received on Parole	84	47	65	45	48	35	8	4	2	2
Departures from Parole	118	115	87	76	75	46	34	18	13	21
Parole Revocations	40	34	12	14	24	14	7	4	2	2
Discharges	78	81	75	62	51	32	27	14	11	19
In-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year	241	174	156	127	99	88	62	48	37	18
Out-of-State Parole Population										
End of Fiscal Year	7	6	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Parole Population at	,	Ü	_	O	1	'	•	•	•	'
End of Fiscal Year	248	180	158	127	100	89	63	49	38	19
Length of Stay										
All Departures	27.2	28.5	27.6	29.2	30.2	24.2	34.1	42.7	45.1	52.4